THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Som Distillery has been mainly held responsible by the Committee on Petitions of Madhya Pradesh State Assembly for polluting Betwa river of Madhya Pradesh. On the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions, Technical Experts from the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board conducted a detailed survey and investigation of M/s Som Distillery. According to this survey, the distillery has installed primary and secondary effluent treatment plants. It is reported that the treated effluents are used for land irrigation and plantations within the factory campus during dry season. The distillery has also put up 14 lagoons where treated effluents are stored during monsoon months. According to the Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, at present no treated effluents from the distillery are discharged into the river Betwa. The matter of pollution of river Betwa by M/s Som Distillary is presently pending before the Madhya Pradesh High Court under PIL 4235/93. These facts have been forwarded by the State Government to the Madhya Pradesh State Assembly on 2.7.1998. In addition to these measures, a pollution abatement scheme to tackle the pollution of Betwa river from municipal sewage has also been approved for Mandi Deep, Bhopal and Vidisha towns at an estimated cost about of Rs. 9 Crore of which works amounting to Rs. 5.26 Crore have already been approved and are at different stages of implementation.

"Air, water and noise pollution in Delhi"

1428. SHRI RAGHAVJI:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the current level of air, water and noise pollution in Delhi, as compared to that in other metro cities of the country;

(b) whether any effective steps have been taken to bring down their harmful level to the normal one within time bound frame; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) According to the Central Pollution Control Board, the comparative levels of air, water and noise pollution in Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai and Mumbai are as follows:

Table 1: Level of Air Pollution in the Metro Cities

Sl. No.	Name of the Metro City	Levels of Air Polltions [micrograms/m^3] SO_2	NO_x	SPM
1.	Calcutta	6-122.03	6-73.06	77.33-833.33
2.	Chennai	2.4-161.64	1.82-55.54	26.6-351.4
3.	Delhi	10.15-85.06	20.06-104.47	145.33-929.77
4.	Mumbai	6.12-111.66	5.38-115.78	60.6-473.2

[SO_2 = Sulphur dioxide; NO_x = Oxides of Nitrogen; SPM = Suspended Particulate Matter]

Table 2: Waste Water Generation in Metro Cities

SI. No.	Name of the metro city	Vol. of waste water generated (Mid)
1.	Calcutta	1432.2
2.	Chennai	276.0
3.	Delhi	1270.0
4.	Mumbai	2456.0

Table 3: Ambient Noise Levels in Metro Cities

[All values expressed in decibels]

Cities	Residential		Commercial		Sensitive		Industrial	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Calcutta	76-86	58-76	70-90	57-78	69-89	65-70	75-82	53-70
Chennai	57-84	45-50	74-80	69-71	46-70	47-50	69-76	63-69
Delhi	53-71	45-68	63-75	60-75	62-68	46-66	65-81	—
Mumbai	45-81		63-81		58-77		73-79	56-72

(b) and (c) The steps taken for control of pollution includes the following:

- An Environment Polluiton (Prevention and Control) Authority has been set up for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for protecting and improving the quality of environment;
- A time bound Action Plan for Control of Pollution in the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been prepared by the Government and is being implemented by the above mentioned Authority;
- Monitoring of air quality by the Central Pollution Control Board through 9 Air Quality Monitoring Stations under the Naitonal Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme is being carried out;
- Effluent and emission standards for major sources of air, water and noise polluting industries have been notified. Industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards;
- Emission norms have been progressively tightened for the vehicles at the manufacturing stage. These came into effect on 9.1.90 with a tighter standard introduced on 1.4.96. A much stricter emission norm will be introduced from 1.4.2000 for all categories of petrol and diesel vehicles;
- The Government have drawn up a major programme for mprovement in the Quality of automotive fuels. Unleaded petrol was introduced in Delhi from 1.4.95 for the use of new four-wheeler petrol vehicles fitted with catalytic converters and from September 1998 only unleaded petrol is available in the city of Delhi. Due to introduction of unleaded petrol in Delhi, about 60% reduction in the ambient levels of lead has been observed in Delhi. Low sulphur diesel has

also been introduced in Delhi from 15.8.97. Pre-mix oils are being supplied in the retail fuel outlets to prevent sale of loose low quality oils;

➔ Introduction of cleaner fuels such j as CNG for in-use vehicles in order to reduce emissions;

➔ >• Service stations and workshops have been authorised by the Department of Transport, Government of Delhi for pollution checking/tuning of polluting vehicles and issuance of "Pollution Under Control" Certificates. Pollution diecking facilities are being enhanced henceforth. The transport department has launched public awareness campaign in Delhi to educate people about the statutory punitive provisions related to vehicular pollution, health hazards and maintenance measures for the control of pollution from vehicles;

➔ system of synchronized signals and better traffic management of most polluted traffic intersections has been introduced;

➔ A number of polluting industries located in non-conforming areas in Delhi has been closed and relocated to conforming areas;

➔ Electro-static precipitators have been installed at 3 thermal power plants in Delhi at Indraprastha, Rajghat and Badarpur to prevent the release of Suspended Particulate Matter into the atmosphere. Sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are emitted through stacks of specified height to facilitate wider dispersal so that the ground level concentration of these gaseous pollutants are kept within the limits. Stack monitoring is done on regular basis;

➔ Phasing out of old commercial vehicles is one of the measures proposed for controlling pollution- in Delhi which has been initiated from October, 1998.

Loss Due to Use of Inferior Quality Machines in Vehicles

1429. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to World Bank Report on pollution, Government of India is losing nearly eight billion dollars because of the use of adulterated POL and inferior quality of machinery in vehicles;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has to iose nearly Rs. 20 billion dollars, recurring annually;

(c) if so,the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to curb the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) According to a World Bank paper, the economy wide cost of environmental degradation in India is $ 9.7. billion per year, which includes urban air pollution, water pollution (health impacts), water pollution (production impacts), industrial hazardous waste, soil degradation, rangeland degradation, deforestation, coastal and marine resources, loss of biodiversity and tourism.

(d) The steps taken by the Government are:

(1) The Government has formulated a comprehensive Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution which envisages integration of environmental and economic aspects of development planning, lays stress on preventive aspects of pollution abatement and